



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

BOOK REVIEWS

General Robert E. Lee after Appomattox. Ed. by Franklin L. Riley. (New York: The Macmillan Company, 1922, pp. xviii, 250.)

Robert Edward Lee after the Civil War was quite a different man in his outlook on life from what he had been before. Although he had had no part in bringing on the war and even had believed that secession should not have been attempted when it was, he fought for the cause of the South and was naturally much affected by the four years of the struggle. As with many others so with Lee, Appomattox meant the end of one age and the beginning of another—an age in which relative positions would be vastly changed. The weight of the war rested heavily on Lee throughout the remainder of his life. He would forget the conflict (although at first for a time he planned a history of it) and all other wars. He hated war and militarism and was opposed to military training in colleges. He seldom smiled; yet he was far from being morose.

He accepted the results of the war without question, and to him the sane course for all Southerners was to set about rebuilding. Numerous offers of lucrative positions were showered upon him whereby he might regain his former fortunes, and even a country estate in England was proffered; but he rejected all and, instead, accepted the presidency of a bankrupt college. It was here where he saw service could be rendered to the South, and in the remaining few years of his life he gathered an increasingly large number of eager and earnest students, many of them his former soldiers, and laid the real foundations of the Washington and Lee University of today.

This book well sets forth an intimate view of Lee, justly laudatory and naturally so due to the fact that it is composed largely of accounts written by his former students or associates. This method is valuable in presenting Lee in

the minutest details of his life as noted by admirers; it presents Lee as no biographer could who had never known him. This method also has the fault of considerable repetition, little discrimination, and no unified straightforward account. But withal this work is a valuable contribution to a complete appreciation and understanding of the great Southern chieftain.

A dozen clear illustrations add interest to the book, and a table of contents and an index make reference to particular topics rather easy. A few printer's mistakes exist, e.g., the date, 1879, on page 158.

E. M. C.

Men of the South. A Work for the Newspaper Reference Library. (New Orleans: Southern Biographical Association. 1922, pp. 792.)

As the sub-title of this work indicates, it is primarily a reference book for the newspaper editor; but as the "Foreword" states, it is also published for "the artist, and those interested in the affairs of the South." The task of compilation has been done by a board of fifteen editors from various Southern States. It consists of short biographical sketches of Southern men, and there is almost invariably included a photograph of the subject. The work is divided according to states, and at the beginning of each division there is a short historical account of the state, in which occasion is also taken to note present conditions and the future outlook. These accounts sometimes develop into meaningless laudation, hence become worthless. For example, in the sketch of Georgia, twenty-six instances are mentioned in which the state is declared to be first in something. In some cases it would require much patient investigation, which has never been done, to establish the fact, and in others, it is manifestly misleading, as for example, "First Christian baptism, 1540," "First cultivation of grapes; W. de Lyon, 1735."